

Completes 63 Years Service With Railroad



HIS LAST RUN—Louis France, son of Mrs. Lizzie France of Morehead, congratulates Conductor Otho McFarland as Mr. McFarland made his last run on the George Washington, crack C & O passenger train, Friday evening. France, a C & O porter, has made thousands of trips with McFarland. This picture was taken at the railroad station Friday evening by News photographer Art Stewart. Conductor McFarland climaxed 63 years, four months and four days service with the C & O.

- ◆ *A Long Fall Weekend Trip to Manchester Center, Vermont - September 24-27, 1998.* We'll stay at the renowned Equinox Resort, reminiscent of The Greenbrier and The Homestead, and tour Hildene, the 24-room Georgian Revival Mansion which was the summer home of the Robert Todd Lincoln family. We'll also be entertained by the J. Peterman Company which has an outlet store in the village. Manchester offers a tremendous selection of specialty outlet stores, art galleries and quaint restaurants. *Sign up soon as the deadline for registration is rapidly approaching.*

Morehead Memories (People and Places)

Black History - Rowan's Record of Race Relations 1869-1999

By Jack Ellis

(Editor's Note: This is one in a series of articles about local history entitled *Morehead Memories: People and Places*. The articles deal with those business and professional people that helped Morehead grow and prosper.)

"God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell together upon the face of the earth" Acts 17:24:26.

Historians writing about racial relations in this nation have repeatedly emphasized the cruel and violent acts perpetrated by the white race against Afro-Americans. Little has been written of the positive relationships that existed between the races, as was the case in Rowan County. The history of Rowan County shows that the two races have co-existed, and always lived together in peaceful harmony.

This was true even though the school census showed black children have always been about 1 percent of the school age children in Rowan County; e.g. in 1898, there were 2,290 white children and 23 black children. But in 1910, with 3,151 white students and 12 black students, Superintendent Lyda Messer Caudill established the first school for black children.

Uncle "Sy" - First black born in Rowan County

The reason there were so few black families in Rowan County was there were no large farms, or plantation estates in this area. Neither were there factories here that might attract black settlers to the area. Consequently, the few black families living in Rowan County were timber workers, domestic workers or independent farm owners, working their own land.

However, the record shows that the first black born in Rowan County was Ulysses Grant Carey. He was born in 1869 (the year Morehead was incorporated into a town). He lived in the Farmers section of Rowan County, and was the son of a former slave. His mother was a domestic worker who lived with Judge J.M. and Mary E. Carey. (grandparents of Lena Wilson). Ulysses's mother died when he was very young and he was reared by the Carey family and given their name. They taught him to read and write and gave him a home and job. He worked for the Carey's in exchange for room, board, and wages.

Following the death of Judge Carey, he moved into a small cottage behind their granddaughter, Lena Wilson's home.

helped keep the city clean and helped his garden grow real organic vegetables. That was Morehead's first attempt at recycling.

Uncle "Sy" lived with the Wilson's until his death in 1949, and was buried in the Wilson plot in the Lee Cemetery. He was loved and accepted by all of the Wilson family and Morehead residents. He was a well respected and contributing member of the community.

Young Bill Coleman comes to Morehead

In 1893, Anderson Miller was the C&O station agent in Morehead. A.L. and his wife, Hattie (Pope) Miller lived with her family in a large house just across the tracks from his office. One day the railroad police brought in a young black hobo who had been taken off of a freight train as it passed through Morehead. He was brought to Mr. Miller too see what action should be taken. The kindly Christian, Mr. Miller, asked the boy his name. He discovered that his name was William C. Coleman, and that he was 16 years old and that he had not eaten in two days. Mr. Miller took him home and fed him a good home-cooked meal.

Mr. Miller then asked him if he would like to stay with him for a few days and help him raise a garden, and do some work around the house. "Bill" Coleman agreed, and remained with the Miller family for 51 years until his death in 1944. During that time he had his own cottage on the Miller place, earning his room and board plus a small wage. He was buried in the Miller family plot in Morehead's Lee Cemetery.

Bill Coleman loved by Miller family

A.L. and Hattie Miller were the parents of Dorothy (Miller) Holbrook. Dorothy's son, John Will Holbrook, Jr., said, "During the depression years they had to move back in with his grandparents, the Millers." During that time he got to know Bill Coleman well, and said he was an integral part of their family. He had taken care of two generations of the Miller and Holbrook children. He was their caretaker, friend, and trusted employee. When Bill Coleman died in 1944, the family was devastated, because they felt they had lost a family member. Bill Coleman, who came to stay a few days in Morehead, remained 50 years. He proved the old saying "That if you ever take a drink of Triplett Creek water, you will never leave." Bill stayed and helped Morehead grow.

First black family moves

was located near Raine Street, south of the railroad tracks. Lizzie was loved by all the neighborhood children. She would often bake cookies and give them to the children as they walked down the railroad tracks in front of her house on their way home from school.

Luke and Lizzie France had four children: Lewis, Freddy, Helen and Aileen. They were friends and neighbors of Anderson and Hattie Miller, who had eight children: Nell, Edith, Vivian, Dorothy, Mary Sue, Walter, Ralph, and Earl. Also, the young black man, Bill Coleman was considered a member of the family at that time.

Black teenager kills white teenager

The Miller and the France family were not only neighbors, but very friendly and charitable toward each other. Each helped the other in times of need. Although state law forbid the children from attending school together, they often played together. One day in 1914, Earl Miller and Freddy France were playing marbles behind the Miller home. The two 13-year-old boys got into an argument over a marble game. The argument escalated into a fight and Freddie France stabbed Earl Miller to death with a pocket knife. That terrible tragedy rocked race relationships in the community. Tempers flared. A black boy had killed a white boy. Thirteen-year-old Freddy was arrested and jailed. In spite of his young age, there was even talk of lynching. Rowan's fine record of race relations had suddenly deteriorated. Many wanted to run the black family out of town. But the Millers intervened.

White parents of murdered son intercede for son's killer

Even though they had lost a son and were crushed, broken-hearted and grief stricken, A.L. and Hattie Miller interceded on behalf of their son's killer. That great Christian family who loved their God and their fellow man had their faith tested by fire. But their faith survived the test and they interceded on behalf of their son's killer. In Christian love, they forgave Freddy France and pleaded to the Judge for leniency. Because of their intercession, Freddy received a probated sentence, and grew up to live a normal life.

Families remain lifelong friends

The Miller family (Dorothy Holbrook's parents), never blamed the France family. They remained lifetime friends, and their children grew up together without further incident. There was never the usual call for retribution that made Rowan famous as the home of feuding families. Freddy grew up and

brick yard. Joe Hodge, Sr. enjoyed an excellent relationship with the factory owner, L.P. Haldeman, and named one of his sons, L.P. (Lunceford Pitt) for him. He continued to work for the company until 1947, when the brick plant closed.

Hodge children attend school in other counties

By the time the Hodge children reached school age, education became a problem. Kentucky's "Jim Crow" law prohibited black and white children from attending school together. Also, the old Morehead Colored School had closed because there were few black children in the district at that time. Therefore, during elementary school, the Hodge children were sent to school in Bath County. They boarded the C&O train at 6 a.m., attending classes in Bath County, and returned on the 6 p.m. train. It made for a long school day, but the Hodge children made the best of a difficult situation. By the time they reached high school, the children had to to on to Mt. Sterling for their education.

Haldeman community fights "Jim Crow" law

When asked his reaction to that arrangement, Joe Hodge, Jr. said, "It was the law." He also said "Mr. L.P. Haldeman organized two bus loads of people that descended on Frankfort to try and get the law changed in 1935. However, history showed they were unsuccessful, but the Hodge family was always grateful that their friends and neighbors cared enough to make such a dramatic effort for their civil rights. They considered it a valiant attempt to help them. That incident was additional evidence of the good relationship and Christian harmony that existed between the races in Rowan County. I asked Joe Hodge, Jr. if he felt much discrimination growing up in Haldeman in the 1930's. He said, "Not one bit, I always felt I was accepted as equal in that community."

Rowan's Board of Education paid all transportation and educational expenses of the Hodge family. They also paid the other counties for the cost of their education. At that time it seemed that was separate but equal, but looking back through the telescope of time, separate was inherently unequal.

Joe Hodge Jr. lifetime Morehead resident

Joe Hodge is married to Deloris (Bootts) Hodge. He is retired, but Deloris still works at St. Claire Hospital. They have three children, Kermie, Timoli, and Lisa. The children have all moved away from Morehead. But Joe has refused to leave Morehead. He has remained a well-respected lifelong resident of Rowan County.

Grace nor her children ever complained and they made the best of a bad situation.

Grace loved the church and was active in the Morehead First Church of God. She was a strong disciplinarian and her three children attended Sunday School and Church with her. Grace always volunteered to assist in lodge, church and community activities. Usually she would remain after everyone left and helped clean up. Although Grace had a speech impediment, it did not slow her down. Grace Storey was an honest, hard working, community minded citizen of Morehead, who contributed to Morehead's growth. When Grace Storey's daughter, Louise, got married, Judge and Mrs. Caudill hosted a grand reception for the bride and groom at their home. Many Moreheadians attended, wishing the young couple much happiness for the future.

Tom France, a distant relative of Luke France, was another member of Rowan County's black community during the 1930's. He lived at Haldeman, working at the brickyard and raising his four children. They also rode the train to Bath and Montgomery Counties for their education.

Many other black families move here

George and Lena (Johnson) Wright moved to Morehead from Bath County in the early 1940's. Lena worked for Mrs. Anna Clay and had an apartment in her home. (Later on she had a son and named him William after Mrs. Clay's youngest son, William Earl.) George, a veteran of WWII, ran his own window cleaning and shoe shine business. He worked out of Frosty's Barber Shop at the corner of Main and Hargis, and lived in one of the rooms upstairs over the shop. Later, they moved to a house behind Lane Funeral Home. (Now Morehead National Bank.) Among other families Lena later worked for were the Oscar Patrick and O.B. Elam families.

George brightened the day of many Moreheadians, greeting everyone with a smile and a friendly hello. He was friendly, and enjoyed being with people and knew about everyone in Morehead and their family. (When this writer played basketball in High School, he was a strong Viking fan, and attended most home games.) George was

a solid citizen of the Morehead Community for almost 40 years. He was a man of deep faith in God and discussed his faith with this writer on many occasions.

He recently had open heart surgery and is living in a Veterans Nursing Home in Ohio. His wife, Lena, lives in Lexington.

Jason Hemphill and Hattie Thomason were two other black residents of Morehead. Jason worked at the Clearfield Tile Plant, and Hattie worked for the Dr. E.D. Blair family. Jason attended the East End Church of God. Later he attended the Clearfield Church of God Tabernacle, and was always ready to testify to his faith in God. Commenting on the brevity of life, Jason would say, "You've heard people say here today, gone tomorrow, but I say to you here today, gone today." Jason is now gone, along with many of the old black families in Morehead. But they remain a Morehead Memory to many who had the privilege knowing them.

lived in the Farmers section of Rowan County, and was the son of a former slave. His mother was a domestic worker who lived with Judge J.M. and Mary E. Carey. (grandparents of Lena Wilson). Ulysses's mother died when he was very young and he was reared by the Carey family and given their name. They taught him to read and write and gave him a home and job. He worked for the Carey's in exchange for room, board, and wages.

Following the death of Judge Carey, he moved into a small cottage behind their granddaughter, Lena Wilson's home. (Across the street from this writer's wife's childhood home.) He did garden work, grocery shopping and other household duties. He would go to the grocery carrying a large, round-bottom egg basket to assist him in bringing groceries home.

Uncle "Sy" was a master gardener

Uncle "Sy," as he was affectionately known, was a kind and friendly neighbor, who was known as Morehead's master gardener. He grew some of the finest vegetables in Morehead. That was at a time when the only fertilizer was the manure collected from farm animals. Since the Wilson's had no farm animals in town, Uncle "Sy" would take a small wheelbarrow around the courthouse on court day, shoveling up the horse manure for his garden. That

time he got to know Bill Coleman well, and said he was an integral part of their family. He had taken care of two generations of the Miller and Holbrook children. He was their caretaker, friend, and trusted employee. When Bill Coleman died in 1944, the family was devastated, because they felt they had lost a family member. Bill Coleman, who came to stay a few days in Morehead, remained 50 years. He proved the old saying "That if you ever take a drink of Triplett Creek water, you will never leave." Bill stayed and helped Morehead grow.

First black family moves to Morehead

Between 1908-1919, the Clearfield Lumber Company was established in Rowan County. Also the Morehead and North Fork Railroad was built, running from Morehead to Wrigley in Morgan County. There were many black families brought into Rowan County to work on the railroad. However, it was at a time of the influenza epidemic. Many died and the rest left Rowan County. But in 1920, Luke and Lizzy France moved from Bath County to Morehead. In making that move, they became the first black family to establish a permanent residence in Rowan County.

Luke worked for the C&O Railroad and his wife worked for Mrs. A.L. Miller and other Morehead families. Their home

behalf of their son's killer. In Christian love, they forgave Freddy France and pleaded to the Judge for leniency. Because of their intercession, Freddy received a probated sentence, and grew up to live a normal life.

Families remain lifelong friends

The Miller family (Dorothy Holbrook's parents), never blamed the France family. They remained lifetime friends, and their children grew up together without further incident. There was never the usual call for retribution that made Rowan famous as the home of feuding families. Freddy grew up and moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he married and had a family. One of his son's grew up to become a professional football player. Lewis France became a Pullman Porter on the luxurious George Washington train that ran between St. Lewis and Washington, D.C. Eventually working his way up to conductor.

Joe Hodge moves to Haldeman

In 1929, Joseph Hodge, Sr. and his wife, Margaret (Moore) Hodge moved from Bath County to Haldeman in Rowan County. Joseph Hodge, Jr. was six months old at that time. The children in the Hodge family were: Mary Elizabeth, Betty, Carolyn, Margaret, L.P., Russ, Tommy, George, Robert and Joe Jr. Six of the children were born in Haldeman.

The senior Mr. Hodge was personally recruited to move with his family to Haldeman by factory owner, L.P. Haldeman. He wanted him to work as the chef in the Haldeman Clubhouse. (It was a kind of private country club, but without the golf course.) The clubhouse was located at the crest of a beautiful green hill overlooking the town, and was the social center for factory employees. (This writer used to help his father deliver Red Rose Dairy milk to that clubhouse.)

Mr. Hodge continued as the clubhouse chef until 1935, when he was promoted to a job in the

many Moreheadians, greeting everyone with a smile and a friendly hello. He was friendly, and enjoyed being with people and knew about everyone in Morehead and their family. (When this writer played basketball in High School, he was a strong Viking fan, and attended most home games.) George was

Joe Hodge Jr. lifetime Morehead resident

Joe Hodge is married to Deloris (Bootts) Hodge. He is retired, but Deloris still works at St. Claire Hospital. They have three children, Kermie, Timoli, and Lisa. The children have all moved away from Morehead. But Joe has refused to leave Morehead. He has remained a well-respected lifelong resident of Rowan County.

After he graduated from High School, he worked for local businessman, Curt Bruce. He looked after and showed horses for Mr. Bruce, as well as working at the Bruce 5 and 10 cent Store. Later on, he took care of LeGrand Jayne, a prominent local businessman, paralyzed by polio. LeGrand spent his life after polio in a wheelchair. Much of that time he was lovingly cared for by either Joe Sr., Joe Jr., or L.P. Hodge. Joe Hodge Jr. has spent much of his life as a caregiver to many prominent people in our community. But he has also been a successful businessman, and is now retired from the advertisement and promotion business.

Community honors Joe Hodge

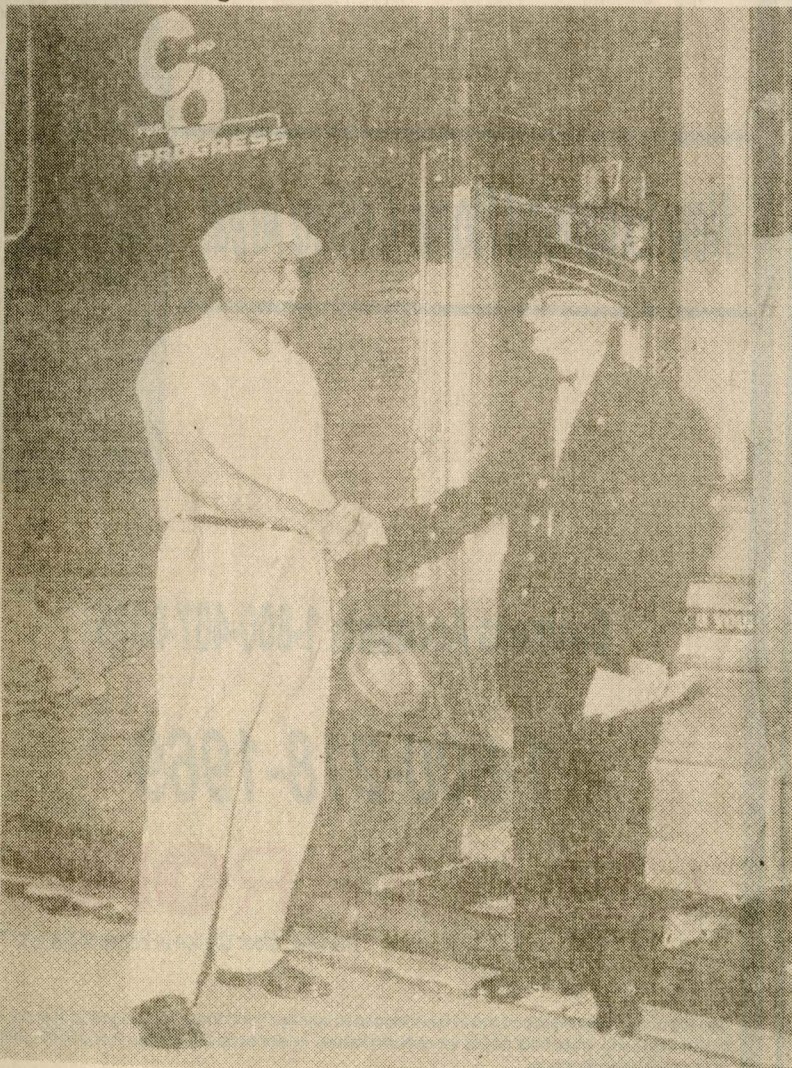
Joe, a lifelong resident of this county, has received many honors. He is on the Advisory Board of the Citizens Bank, and a member of the Rowan County ASCS (Agriculture) Committee. He is also on the Board of the Kentucky Folk Art Center. Joe has been a Deacon in his church in Owingsville for 40 years. Also, he has been very active in the local Republican Party.

Joe said, "I never wanted to live anywhere else, Morehead is my home." When this writer's mother died three years ago, Joe Hodge was the first to visit. He said she had called him, and written him for many years. He said her calls and letters were always encouraging and they usually came at a time he as "down." Joe Hodge, Jr. is a respected member of the Morehead community and has helped the community grow.

Storey family moves to Morehead

In 1940, Lee and Grace Storey moved from Fleming County to Rowan County. They had three children, Mona Mae, Johnny, and Louise (named for Dr. Louise Caudill). They lived as neighbors to Luke and Lizzie France on Raine Street. Lee, a veteran of WW I, was a local trucker who hauled coal and scrap iron. Grace Storey was a domestic worker for many Morehead residents, including, Judge D.B. Caudill, Bob and Lorene Day, and Dr. Louise Caudill. Her three children traveled the train each day for their education at the expense of the Rowan County School Board. Neither

a solid citizen of the Morehead Community for almost 40 years. He was a man of deep faith in God and discussed his faith with this writer on many occasions.



Conductor Otho McFarland welcomes Morehead native Lewis France aboard the C&O George Washington train. Lewis was the Pullman porter aboard that train who later became conductor.



About the author

Dr. Jack D. Ellis is a retired Morehead State University Library director and a retired minister.

Untold racial story: How blacks were run out of U.S. towns

Aim of expulsions was to make 'lily-white' communities

By **ELLIOT JASPIN**
Cox News Service

It is America's family secret.

Beginning in 1864 and continuing for approximately 60 years, whites across the United States conducted a series of racial expulsions, driving thousands of blacks from their homes to make communities lily-white.

In at least a dozen of the most extreme cases, blacks were purged from entire counties that remain almost exclusively white, according to the most recent census data.

The expulsions often were violent and swift, and they stretched beyond the South.

It is impossible to say exactly how many expulsions took place. But computer analysis and years of research conducted by the Washington Bureau of Cox Newspapers reveals that the expulsions occurred on a scale that has never been fully documented or understood. The incidents are rarely mentioned in the numerous books, articles and movies about America's contentious racial past.

Even less has been written on the legacy of these expulsions. But generations later, the legacy remains etched on many minds.

When **Shawn Livingston**, a librarian at the University of Kentucky in Lexington,

got his driver's license in 1984, he recalls that his parents warned him about areas of the state too dangerous for blacks.

"They told me you don't go here and you don't go there," Livingston said. "It really did stick with me. You are never to drive to Corbin or Morehead and, if we find out, you are going to be in more trouble than you can get from the police."

Livingston said no one in the family knew exactly what happened in Morehead, but it was considered a dangerous place.

All but three African Americans were driven out of Corbin in 1919.

Today, one of the physical legacies of

► Please see **EXPEL, 19A**

Two Tennessee counties

Among the counties identified by Cox Newspapers as sites of the most extreme examples of expulsions are:

• Polk County, Tenn., where in 1894 whites fearful of losing railroad construction jobs to black laborers attacked the black workers' camp. No blacks were killed but all fled.

• Unicoi County, Tenn., where in 1918 whites rounded up about 60 blacks in Erwin and forced them to watch as they burned the body of a black man who had been shot while abducting a white girl. The mob then herded the town's black residents to the train station and forced them to leave.

Terry Quillen, Issues Editor, 259-8029 ■ Sandra Roberts, Managing Editor / Opinion, 259-8025 ■ Monday-Friday, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

www.tennessean.com

Expel: Blacks were run out of entire communities

FROM PAGE 17A

these attacks is an archipelago of white or virtually all-white counties along the Mason-Dixon Line and into the Midwest. Blacks remain all but absent from these counties, even when neighboring counties have sizable black populations.

'Don't go there'

Many African Americans interviewed explained how they still view the country as a kind of checkerboard where some squares remain too dangerous to land.

In 1983, Evelyn Young and her two young daughters became one of the only black families in Comanche, Texas, nearly a century after blacks had been driven out.

Taunts from her elementary school classmates prompted Nicole Harlmon, Young's oldest daughter, to come home from school and ask her mother "What's a nigger?"

"The next time one of the kids calls you a nigger, just ask them to spell it for you," Young says she told her daughter. "And, if they can't spell it, they don't know what it is. But don't blame them. It's not them that's really talking. It's the adults. The kids don't know that they are doing wrong."

Nicole's athletic prowess, including her role on a state championship basketball team in high school, helped the family win acceptance.

But during the O.J. Simpson trial in 1995, the family started getting death threats. Comanche County Deputy Sheriff Ron Moe, a city police officer at the time, recalled in an interview pulling Nicole and her sister out of school and offering to move the family to a safe location. Young told the police she would not run, and the family lived in Comanche for 19 years.

"I stayed," explained Nicole's mother, "because they didn't want me to."

Often began with lynching

Some purges were triggered when whites, angry about a particular crime, lynched someone, then ordered the black population to leave, but in several counties, whites simply decided they did not want to live near blacks.

Old newspaper accounts often describe the incidents in graphic detail.

"For nearly fifteen hours, ending about noon today, this town of 3,000 people has been in the hand of a mob of armed whites, determined to drive every negro from its precincts," a Pierce City, Mo., newspaper reported in 1901. "In addition to the lynching last night of William Godley, the mob today cremated Peter Hampton, an aged negro, in his home and with the aid of State militia rifles stolen from the local company's arsenal drove dozens of negroes from town."

Whites often applauded the

expulsions. In Arkansas, the Boone County Chamber of Commerce noted in a 1920s-era marketing brochure that the town did not have "mosquitoes or Negroes." A similar brochure published around the turn of the century touting Comanche County, about 110 miles northwest of Austin, pointed out that its population "is entirely and absolutely ALL WHITE; there is not a negro in the county, and the chances are there will not be any for many years to come."

Blacks remain largely absent from these counties according to the 2000 census, the most recent numbers available. Many of them, rightly or not, have retained reputations as fearsome places where blacks dare not tread.

In more recent history, some blacks venturing into certain counties have risked being threatened, attacked or roused by police.

In 1987, a small band of civil rights marchers tried to enter Forsyth County, Ga. — where a violent expulsion had occurred in 1912 — and were chased away by about 400 whites whose screams of "Go home, nigger" were captured by television crews and broadcast across the nation.

Hard history to track

Using computer analysis of thousands of U.S. census records dating back to the Civil War, Cox Newspapers identified about 200 counties, most in

states along the Mason-Dixon Line, where black populations of 75 people or more seemed to vanish from one decade to the next.

Several years were spent gathering old news accounts, government records and family histories to understand the reasons for these apparent collapses in black population. Benign events, such as blacks migrating in pursuit of better jobs elsewhere, explained some.

In 103 cases, the data indicated that there might have been a conscious effort by whites to drive blacks out. These included counties, for instance, where blacks disappeared while the white population held steady or continued to grow, or places where the black population remained small for decades after collapsing.

The investigation was narrowed to identify racial expulsions that were county-wide and documented through contemporaneous accounts and where few, if any, blacks ever returned. In other words, whites succeeded in running blacks out.

Within those narrow parameters, Cox Newspapers documented 14 countywide expulsions in eight states (including Polk and Unicoi in Tennessee) between 1864 and 1923, in which more than 4,000 blacks were driven out.

These are only the most extreme examples of a widespread pattern. ■

Miller Family (John/Halvard)
 Earl
 Black Family in Norway
 Lake and Juggie France
 Bill Coleman -
 Earl Miller killed by
 a black boy in a fight
 over a marble game.
 Stobbs

Stacy Family
 Cy Wilson - ~~born in 1904~~
 in the cemetery. ~~Went to~~
 Wilson Name of area

Ask Joe Hodge: ^{Frank} Family
 Dad Freddy, Mom Mary
 how a family? ~~then~~
 Is he dead - when?
 what happened to Aiken France
 Helen ^{by name} Aline

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF
 Dr. Jack D. Ellis
 Took in 4 Melrose Ave
 in the dining room
 Juggie Cooker to Churn
 Jason Hemphill
 went up and down the side
 of the Cherry Street
 shanty - then under you
 to manor all Jean says
 the lady - Gene & Day

Lum + Ligea Bruce:
 Lewis Porter
 Freddy - killed in mill
 Helen
 Aline Helen

783-1314
 Don Blair - ^{not} Sterling
 Hattie took care of them
 when he was real young. He
 does not remember he had done

Halderon ^{Prun-gum}
 class 6 years ¹⁹⁴⁷
 13.

	1894	SCHOOL CENS
White Students	2290	
Black Students	23	
1898		
White Students	2646	
Black Students	26	
1900		
White Students	2954	
Black	26	
1902 (Census taken)		
White Students	3018	
Black	36	Lyle Mrs
1906		
White	3151	
Black	152	

Lived in Basement
 Joyce France
 Library
 784-7137
 Urge Elm -
 Patrick -
 Hook 5, 00 to constant
 from Chin's ^{Aunt}
 Leonard

Ullip Gunt Cary -
 Jm Cary + Mary E Cary
 Great Parents of ~~John~~
 Cary 1869-1947
 Born Free of Stone
 Jm Cary 1869 - ^{Company} ~~1949~~
 Born ^{Prun} ~~Prun~~
 646-1949 ^{by Mrs}
 845 6-1184
 Mrs
 1949

	1916	8th Power
White Students	3584	
Black	13	
1930 8th Power		
White	3639	
Black	10	

Ulysses Grant Cary - B 1869 - Farmer
D m + Mary E. Cary was 1949
of Fern Wilson Jason Hemphill - Sheriff
John Hemphill - Sheriff
John Hemphill - Sheriff

Albert Stow
Mona Mae -
Lawson (some away)
Johnny

Bill Coleman
Johnny Halborn 789-2016
Andrew Miller

Walter - Vrd
Lee Day
Sam Jim
Walter Halborn

Luke Lynn France
Tom Ford lived at Holden
Lee + Grace - Aug 1948
Cora - Story - Memphis
Cook + Becka
Sept 1929

Jason Hemphill
L P Hodges - Barn at Holden
Wesley - Three
Joe Hodges - 784-9523
Sewer

George Wagon - Butcher
Lester Miller
Lester Miller
Lester Miller

Freddie - War
Lester Miller
Lester Miller

Richard - Higgins
ed
Richard

5241
051
522
80
54

(John Halborn 789-4016)
Earl Miller

William Coleman 1872-1944
16 year Garden Yard at
House out part 1899
Earl 1901-1914

Andrew K Miller 1864-1934
Hattie Pope 1873-1959

2
1906 - June 1999

John 1905-1979

Nell - Edith - Vivian
Darabny - Mary Sue
Walter, Ralph
Earl

Joe Hodge Dool + Molly? (Mauden)
784-9523 Margaret Moore
from Bath County.

Joe, L P DeLoe.
Dad: took care of the road?

Joe worked for Art Bruce and
Snowie Horner.

Worked in 104 Store -

Helped Car for the Army ^{James}
Had your own business - ^{Promoting Advertisement} (W. H. H. H.)
Retired - Car given to Mary
Mary People. May Blue

784-9523

Joe - Did you or your ~~mother~~ children
ever have my mother as teacher?

What is your wife's name - ?
Dilbert (Bibi) ^{PHOTO} ^{where is it taken}
Your children's names?
Kermie, Timoli, Lisa
Have you lived anywhere else?

Did Lewis France later become conductor?

When did Jason Humphill work?

George Wright still alive?
Lena in Bath County. Lives in Lexington
Who were ^{her} ^{children}?
Leah Grace Stary's children?
Mona Mae, ^{Phyllis} (James for Mr. Stary) and
Johnny

Did Lewis France become a conductor?

George and (Lena) Wright
Bath County - New in News
in Ohio

Lena worked for Anna Clay

George Shined Snow on Bus
w/ some windows

Lena James
William Lewis

Mary
Lexington (Charlotte Court)
259-3337
Lanwood
10 on Conditille Road
in Reception

Religion Board
Advisory Board

Committee of ASCS.

Factart Center

Deacon in Church for 40 yrs
awards

May Elizabeth Betty
Bern
Carolyn, Margaret Ann
J P, Russ, Tommy
George, Robert Joe

Lee + Grace Story (1939)
children (Flamingo Bay)
Nova Mae
Loured Romeo for Mr. Loured
Johnny

Lee WW I vet
Hauled scrap iron + coal

Tom France lived at Helderston
from children

Started East Side Church
Jason Humphreys - (Sister)
N. C. Betty Becker
Mrs. Bessie Rayburn
Brought her in